

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
SIROHI STATE
FOR THE YEAR
. 1906-1907.

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To

RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA DHIRAJ

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARAO SIR KAISHREE SINGHJI SAHIB

BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,

OF SIROHI.

Dated, Sirohi, the 23rd December 1907.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I beg most respectfully to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of Your Highness' State for the year 1906-07.

I beg most respectfully to remain,

Your Highness,

Your Highness' most obedient and humble Servant,

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Sirohi State.

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Report on the Administration of the Sirohi State for 1906-1907.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The Sirohi State lies between latitude $24^{\circ}22'$ and $25^{\circ}20'$ N. and between longitude $72^{\circ}10'$ and $73^{\circ}10'$ E. The Marwar State forms its north and a portion of the western boundary. The south-east, south and a part of the west are bounded by Mewar, Idar, Danta and Palanpur, respectively, and the east by Mewar. The geological formation of the country varies in different parts. The south-east portion contains black and sticky soil and the north-west beyond the Saranwa hill has yellow loose soil mixed with sand, while the land at its extremity joining with Marwar and Palanpur is all sandy. The approximate area of the State is 1,964 sq. miles, and its population, according to the census of 1901, is 1,54,544. Its gross revenue, based on the average of the past few years, may roughly be estimated at Rs. 3,40,000. The tribute, paid by the State annually to the Imperial Government, amounts to Rs. 6,881-4-0.

2. The present ruler of the State, Maharaja Dhiraj, His Highness Maharao Sir Kaishree Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., aged about 51 years, belongs to the Deora sept of the great Chauhan clan of Rajputs, who at one time ruled the destinies of the whole of the Northern India. His Highness has been married four times into the families of Danta, Barsoda, Dharampur and Bhinai. He had four sons, of whom the eldest and the two younger ones died. The survivor, Maharaj Kumar Shree Saroop Singhji Sahib, is the Heir-Apparent to the Gaddee and has reached his twentieth year.

3. The State has been very happy in arranging the marriages of the Second and the Third Baiji Sahebans with His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib of Jaisalmer and the Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Kutch, respectively. The first marriage was celebrated on the 16th of February 1907 at Sirohi and the last one on the 6th of March following. Both the ceremonies were conducted with due dignity and the festivities lost none of the warmth and enthusiasm befitting these important events.

Notable Events.
(a) Marriages.

4. In the beginning of December last, Maharaj Kumar Shree Saroop Singhji Sahib was betrothed to the youngest Baiji Sahiba of the Jadeja House of Kutch. The formal celebrations in connection with the Tika ceremony were performed at Sirohi on the 9th December 1906.

(b) Tika.

5. His Highness Maharao Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Kutch, paid a visit to Mount Abu during the middle of the month of September last and remained there as a State-guest till the 27th idem.

(c) Visits.

6. Maharaj Kumar Prithwi Singhji Sahib of Banswara paid a flying visit to Sirohi on the 19th October last on his way from Danta to Ajmer and stayed here for three days only.

7. The Honourable Mr. E. G. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, passed through the Sirohi State *viz* Bhula, Bharja and Abu Road

en route to Abu at the termination of his cold weather tour in the beginning of the month of March 1907.

8. Besides making several tours in the State from time to time, His Highness passed about a fortnight in Bombay in the month of May 1907 for medical treatment.

9. No change of any importance has occurred during the year under report among the high officials of the State.

10. Appendix I furnishes the names, etc., of the high State and the Residency officials.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11. This system was introduced in the Santpur, Rohera and Pindwara Pargannas in the year 1904 and has since then been in working order. In the previous reports it was not dealt with in any detail as the effect of the introduction of the system has been watched.

12. Previous to the introduction of the system the land revenue, with the exception of a few isolated instances, was generally realised in kind in the whole State, as only a certain fixed share of grain produced was taken as State dues. The Tehsildar of the Parganna, who has a number of duties to perform, and one Revenue Assistant, looked after, and are still looking after in the other pargannas, the realisation of the land revenue, with the consequence that owing to lack of supervision and want of any records, the State suffered a good deal of pecuniary loss of its legitimate revenue. The Talati (or Patwari, as it is called elsewhere) system was therefore introduced on trial in the above-said pargannas, as it was anticipated that less difficulty would arise, owing to the majority of the villages in them being khalsa. Two Talatis and one Circle Inspector were appointed for each parganna, and in order to help the Revenue Commissioner in this work and to properly supervise the work of the Talatis, an Assistant was appointed. They were entrusted with the duties mentioned below:—

- (a) To prepare the record of land revenue of each village.
- (b) To prepare record of wells and fields, the share in which the revenue and other Huqs (rights) are realised.
- (c) To note the loss the State suffers in the realisation of its revenue in kind, how such loss occurs, and to introduce reform in it so as to minimise the probability of loss to the State.
- (d) To endeavour to gradually fix land revenue and realise it.
- (e) To repair old wells and sink new ones where necessary.
- (f) To teach the cultivators the best method of cultivation, to show them the advantages of the Bighoti system, and to find out from the records the rate per bigha realised by share.
- (g) To fix the share of the State demand in accordance with the class of land, wherever it is not the case.
- (h) To induce cultivators, who have newly inhabited and who pay revenue at a fixed rate per plough, to consent to pay it in shares.

Changes in the Personnel of Administration.

Talati or Bighoti System.

- (2) To find out suitable places for irrigation channels and other facilities for water, and to induce people to take advantage of them.
- (j) To try to increase cultivation as much as possible.

13. As the first batch of Talatis were appointed a little before the reaping of the kharif crops of 1904, they could do nothing but to realise the revenue in kind as usual, and keep full records of lands, etc. In the Santpur Parganna alone, they realised the revenue on appraisalment of standing crops and introduced without difficulty some reforms in Halbandi (that is, the system of realizing a fixed amount as revenue per plough irrespective of the quantity of land ploughed by it), which was raised from Rs. 3-4-0 per plough to Rs. 5-4-0. Although the locusts did a good deal of damage to crops, the endeavours of the Talatis resulted in some increase in land revenue.

14. During the rabi crops of 1904 they kept records of all wells and fields and changed the State share from one-sixth to one-fourth of the produce of lands irrigated by the Chandella Tank, and also from one-sixth to one-fifth in the village of Kalumbri in Pindwara, and with respect to the lands irrigated by the Jubilee Tank in Pindwara, which paid one-seventh share of their produce as State revenue, they introduced the Bighoti system, that is, the system of realising a certain sum per bigha of land cultivated. They also induced some foreigners to sink pucca wells, on condition of getting remissions of revenue for a few years (generally 5 or 6 years), on the expiration of which the land under the wells were to pay the full bighoti.

15. In 1905 the rainfall was very small, but this year had the advantage over 1900 of sufficient fodder having been produced, but still the Talatis tried their best to induce the cultivators to preserve the kharif crops by irrigation from wells, with the result that the income of the State did not suffer much. The Talatis also commenced letting out lands at a rental of a fixed amount per bigha for a number of years. The next rabi crops were below the normal, owing to deficient water-supply in wells consequent on small rainfall during the previous monsoon, and in addition the standing crops suffered a good deal from frost, but the Talatis induced the cultivators to remove the crops damaged by frost and sow other kinds of grain, such as china, krang, etc., in their place, so that both the cultivators and the State did not suffer much loss.

16. The rainfall of 1906 was much below the average, though greater than that of the previous year, but still the Talatis were able to introduce the Bighoti system in kharif crops in some of the villages of the Santpur and Pindwara Pargannas. Two surveyors to survey the lands and one classer were appointed, and the number of Talatis was increased, as the work of the existing Talatis had increased to a great extent. In the Pindwara Tehsil the Halbandi in 12 villages, which had previously been fixed at Rs. 3 per plough, was changed and arrangement similar to that made in some of the villages of the Santpur Parganna was introduced. In places where the Raj share of the produce was still taken in kind, cash was fixed for all kinds of kharif crops except til and kura. In the Rohera Tehsil, where the Halbandi was taken in kind (that is, a certain quantity of grain per plough, irrespective of the quantity of land sown by it), it was fixed at Rs. 5 per plough.

17. Owing to scanty rainfall of the previous monsoon, the cultivation of rabi crops grew less, and the wells were deepened and some new wells sunk, and the State share of one-eighth of the produce which was paid in the villages of Amli and Thandiberi in the Pindwara Parganna was changed into one-sixth. As the system was beneficial both to the State and the cultivators, it was introduced into Abu, the town of Sirohi and the Posalia Parganna, but as the work of the Talatis in the other three Pargannas increased more and more, the system was discontinued for the present in Posalia and the staff appointed there were transferred. The cultivators of Abu refused to get the land record prepared by the Talatis and would not give them any information. When the people gradually found out that the system proved beneficial to them, they began to cultivate more lands, and foreigners were tempted to take land on the Bighoti system and a number of new wells were sunk by them.

18. In the year 1907 the State share of produce, which was one-sixth in Santpur with respect to kharif crops, was changed to one-fifth. In 10 of the villages of the Pindwara Tehsil, which paid Halbandi, it was changed into one-sixth of the produce. Profitable cultivation, such as that of tobacco, linseed, etc., was introduced to a small extent as an experimental measure. Arrangements were made to irrigate lands under the Sabola Tank in Pindwara from it by repairing the breach in the old bund at a trifling cost and the State demand of one-seventh share was changed into one-fourth for one year. The share of one-sixth, one-seventh or one-eighth, which was realised at places for land cultivated by means of water channels, etc., was changed into one-third, one-fourth or one-fifth, as the case might be, and the share of some well-irrigated lands was similarly changed. But although the rabi crops of this year were seriously damaged by blight, the income was not below the average, although remissions were granted.

19. On the whole, the Talatis have done good work since their appointment. During the four years that the system has been in force the work done by them is as follows:—

- (a) 53 new wells were sunk at the cost of the cultivators on remissions, so that the cost of Rs. 26,500 had not to be borne by the State.
- (b) Cultivation has greatly been increased, specially in those places where the Bighoti system has been introduced.
- (c) Many channels have been constructed and new cultivation thereby made.
- (d) Foreign cultivators were tempted by the advantages of the Bighoti system to come in and take up new lands.
- (e) A large quantity of land was given out at fixed rates per bigha according to the yielding capacity of the land and facilities of irrigation, etc., for a number of years on pucca putta and also yearly for kharif crops.
- (f) In 1904-05 five registers of land revenue and other information were kept by the Talatis, the number of which was gradually increased, and in the present year the number of registers kept by each Talati is 29, which will be a great help to the State at the time of the settlement.

20. Owing to the constant presence of the Talatis in the villages the inconvenience and complaints of the people in general and the cultivators in particular are known without undue delay to the State authorities, and proper action was at once taken to remove them.

21. Although the Talatis apply for a number of surveyors to survey the lands and villages, their request is not fully complied with on account of heavy expenditure.

22. From informations available, it appears that in respect to cost, the system in force in Sirohi will favourably compare with the Patwari system in force in the Ajmer Tehsil. The area of Ajmer Tehsil is 561 square miles, with 190 villages, and there are 69 patwaris at a yearly cost of Rs. 12,816. The area of the three Pargannas of Sirohi where the Talati system is in force is about 590 square miles with 153 villages, and the number of Talatis in work in them (exclusive of Circle Inspectors) is 12, at a cost of Rs. 2,184 a year.

23. The Talatis and Circle Inspectors employed by Sirohi are all qualified men, having passed the Talatiship Examination of the Baroda State, and many of them, including the Assistant Revenue Commissioner, are experienced in the Talati system of work of Baroda, in which department they served for some time.

24. The table given below will show the improvement in land revenue during the four years that the system has been in force in comparison to the preceding four years. The rainfall of the four years was not very good in comparison to that of the preceding years.

25. Comparative statement showing the rainfall, the land revenue derived in the Pindwara, Rohera and Santpur Pargannas for the years 1904—1907 in comparison to the years 1900—1903, as also income from Maveshi tax in those Pargannas:—

Year.	Rainfall at Abu Road.	Kharif Crop.	Rabi Crop.	Total of Kharif and Rabi Crop.	Maveshi.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1900 ...	4.25	913 1 9	5,642 3 6	6,555 5 3	752 4 6	7,307 9 9
1901 ...	25.84	6,953 5 0	11,732 14 0	18,686 3 0	1,379 5 3	20,065 8 3
1902 ...	7.60	1,241 12 9	11,615 13 3	12,857 10 0	2,701 12 9	15,559 6 9
1903 ...	14.84	6,714 9 6	15,761 0 9	22,475 10 3	2,734 12 6	25,210 6 9
Total ...	.....	15,822 13 0	44,751 15 6	60,574 12 6	7,568 3 0	68,142 15 6
Average ...	13.13	3,955 11 3	11,187 15 10	15,143 11 1	1,892 0 9	17,035 11 10
1904 ...	22.64	11,458 6 6	21,036 6 0	32,494 12 6	3,201 3 0	35,695 15 6
1905 ...	9.8	5,744 1 6	12,273 1 6	18,017 3 0	5,755 14 9	23,773 1 9
1906 ...	13.54	18,661 11 0	15,755 15 6	34,417 10 6	5,301 10 9	39,719 5 3
1907 ...	25.12	28,364 8 2	18,593 9 6	46,958 1 8	4,930 8 3	51,888 9 11
Total ...	.....	64,228 11 2	67,659 0 6	1,31,887 11 8	19,189 4 9	1,51,077 0 5
Average ...	17.59	16,057 2 0	16,914 12 1	32,971 14 11	4,797 5 2	37,769 4 1

26. The period under report, notwithstanding the fact that the rabi crops were damaged by blight, was a good one, and there was no necessity for granting any taccavi advances to the cultivators.

27. No internal boundary dispute was taken in hand for settlement during the period under report. The Sirohi-Palanpur-Danta boundaries are awaiting disposal at the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

28. The principles of general law and equity of the British Indian Legislature, together with the customs prevailing in the State and the orders and circulars passed from time to time by the Darbar, form what is called the State Law.

29. Appendix No. II shows what laws are in force in the Sirohi State.

30. The State Artillery consists of 8 guns and 5 men and is solely used on the occasion of firing salutes. The State Infantry number 120 fighting men including officers. They are armed with muzzle-loading guns and bayonets. They are mainly employed to guard the Jail at the capital and are, when occasions arise, sent out to suppress crime and put down Jagirdars and others, when they assume a defiant attitude.

31. Appendix No. III gives detailed account of the Military Department of the State.

32. The whole Police force of the State, consisting of 675 men with officers, remained, as in the previous years, under the direct supervision and control of the Superintendent of Police. The work done by the Police this year seems to be satisfactory in comparison to the previous one. One Superintendent of Police, five Naib Foudars or District Superintendents of Police, three Jamadars and one Fouj Bakhshi form the official staff of the department. For the efficient administration of the department, the whole State is divided into nine police circles. Each circle is under a Naib Foujdar or a Jamadar, according to the nature of the work to be performed within the prescribed area. There are altogether 80 thanas and 41 chowkies in the whole of the State. A detailed account of the different police circles under the Naib Foudars or Jamadars, as the case may be, together with the numbers of thanas and chowkies under each is embodied in the subjoined table.

No. of Circles.	Police Districts or Circles.	District Officers.	No of Thanas.	No. of Chowkies.
1	Khuni and Jhorakharal ...	Naib Foujdar.	15	.....
2	Magra and Pamera ...	"	17	1
3	Mandar ...	"	5	.....
4	Santpur and Bhakar ...	"	14	7
5	Rohera and Pindwara ...	"	20	6
6	Abu ...	Jamadar.	2	16
7	Abu Road ...	"	.....	.....
8	Sirohi ...	"	1	11
9	Anadra ...	Nibaj Thakur.	6	.....
Total ...	9 Districts or Police Circles.	9	80	41

Boundary Settlement.

Legislation.

Military.

Police.

The Reserved Police Force maintained at the capital for times of emergencies, consist of a few mounted constables and a number of foot constables. They perform miscellaneous duties, such as furnishing escort on ordinary and ceremonial occasions, etc.

33. The Jagirdars are held responsible for any breach of the peace in their villages. They are rendered all help when necessary by the State Police. The Jagir police, which is in fact worse than nominal, requires improvement, and as a preliminary measure a register is being maintained of the number of the Jagir police of each district. In the course of a few years, it is hoped, an appreciable improvement will be noticed in it.

34. The total expenditure under this head amounted for the year under report to Rs. 46,733-8-0.

35. The total number of offences committed during the year under report was 731 against 1,250 of the previous 19 months. This decrease is due to the vigilance exercised by the police over the criminal tribes in general, and it speaks well of the new reform introduced last year into the police administration. Most of the crimes relating to property are committed by the Minas and Bhils of the bordering villages. Claims for compensation have, however, been preferred in the Marwar Court of Vakils and the Border Court. Detailed information regarding the working of the police is to be found in Appendices V, VI and VII.

36. Before the Sessions Court of the Diwan 33 persons were committed for offences mostly of a heinous nature. The total number of the accused before this Court was 41, of whom 20 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21 at the close of the year. The Judicial Officer of the State, who exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate, convicted 250, acquitted 362 and committed 33 persons to the Sessions Court, out of a total of 814 persons brought for trial before him. Criminal Justice.

37. The Tehsildars exercise powers similar to those of a Third Class Magistrate and had before them 761 persons for trial. Of the persons dealt with 313 were acquitted, 378 convicted, and one died before trial, leaving a balance of 69 under trial.

38. During the year under report His Highness had before him 15 appeals, of which one was decided, leaving 14 pending decision at the end of the year. Out of 94 appeals against the decision of the Judicial Officer before the Diwan 17 were disposed of. The Judicial Officer decided 20 appeals out of a total of 21. The total number of appeals pending decision before the three courts at the close of the year was 92.

39. In civil matters the Judicial Officer and the Tehsildars have the powers respectively of a Subordinate Judge and a Munsiff. The Judicial Officer hears cases of money suits to the value of Rs. 3,000, beyond which the cases are heard by the Diwan. During the year under report 753 civil suits were placed for decision before the different Courts, out of which 619 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 134 at the close of the year. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of amounted to Rs. 96,588-9-6. Civil Justice.

40. The decrees passed by His Highness as well as those of the Diwan's Court are executed through the subordinate courts. The total amount of decretal money sought to be realised was Rs. 32,689-4-6, of which applications to the value of Rs. 19,034-5-6 were disposed of, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,654-15-0.

41. His Highness had for decision before him during the year 34 civil appeals, of which 4 were decided, leaving a balance of 30 at the end of the year. The total number of appeals before the Diwan this year was 70, of which 27 were disposed of and 43 remained at the close of the year. Out of a total of 31 appeals before him, the Judicial Officer disposed of 19, leaving a balance of 12.

On account of the marriages of the two Baiji Sahebans in the beginning of the year a great portion of His Highness' time was taken up in ordering arrangements and preparations to be made. The work of His Highness' Court, in consequence, fell into arrears to a great extent, and hence a great number of appeals remains pending at the close of the year. The Diwan was also busily engaged in the marriage preparations and in addition some important State work necessitated his presence on Mount Abu for a few months. These coupled with some internal administration exigencies made a great encroachment upon his time and stood in the way of his conducting the work of the Court in a regular manner. The marriage of the Maharaj Kumar Sahib to be celebrated on the 20th of November next year had also its share of attention of His Highness and the Diwan, and hence a portion of their time had to be expended on it too.

42. All statistics in regard to the workings of the different Civil and Criminal Courts of the State are embodied in Appendices VIII, IX, X, XI and XII.

Extradition.

43. No person was extradited to and from Sirohi during the year under report.

44. There being no extradition agreement between Sirohi and Jodhpur, a great deal of inconvenience is often felt and a very lengthy correspondence has to be made before any surrender of an accused is effected. Hence the two Darbars have thought it proper to draft an agreement in consultation with the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. It is expected that the formal agreement will soon be signed.

Prison.

45. In addition to the various lock-ups in the different Tehsils, where prisoners sentenced by the local courts upto two months imprisonment are confined, there is a big central Jail at the capital, which consists of three barracks enclosed within a pacca wall 18 ft. in height. The inmates of the Jail at the commencement of the year numbered 109 and 137 were admitted during the year, making a total of 246. Out of this total, 141 were released at the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, leaving 105 at the end of the year.

The total expenses for fooding and clothing of the prisoners at the Jail were Rs. 4,340-1-6.

46. The health and conduct of the prisoners remained as satisfactory as anything throughout the year. There was no ground for any complaint of the breach of rules or want of discipline on the part of the prisoners.

The subjoined table testifies to the healthy condition of the prisoners.

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daily average strength	110·96	8·14	119·10
Maximum strength	124	6	130
Prisoners treated by H. A.	61	5	66
Daily average of sick	2·46	·22	2·68
Death ... ..	....	.....	.....

47. During the year under report a new industry—that of weaving carpets (dari) and newar—was experimentally started at the Jail. The prisoners have turned out some fine carpets and strong pieces of Newar. The profit derived by the sale of these articles is not worth anything and barely covers the expenses incurred in buying the materials for weaving purposes. But it is expected that if a larger number of prisoners are taught this industry and if the work is carried on systematically it will be a paying concern. Moreover, if the prisoners, who are engaged in this new industry, learn to make good pieces of carpets and newar, they may, after finishing their terms of imprisonment in the Jail, take to this industry and pass their life on a more peaceful occupation.

48. There are no specified rules in force for the Registration of documents. Registration.
The new set of rules, drafted long ago, have not yet been passed into law.

49. There are three Municipalities in the State, at Abu, Abu Road and Sheoganj. The two Municipalities at Abu Road and Sheoganj are in the hands of the local State Officials, who are assisted by the local Hospital Assistants. The income of these two municipalities amounted during the year under report to Rs. 1,364-3-9 and Rs. 494-1-0 respectively, while the expenses incurred in them were Rs. 1,158-7-6 and Rs. 692-15-3 respectively. The deficit amount of expenditure of the Sheoganj Municipality was paid from the State Treasury. The suitability of placing the Abu Road Municipality in the hands of a small municipal committee composed of State Officials and some leading men of the locality, is under the consideration of the Darbar. Municipal Administration.

50. No particular detail of the Abu Municipality can be given here, save that it is entirely in the hands of a committee consisting of some of the high Officials of the local Government, and that a sum of Rs. 3,000 is annually contributed towards it by the Sirohi Darbar, as no report of the workings of the Municipality has yet been received.

51. A sum of Rs. 184-13-9 was spent for conservancy purposes at Sirohi and Anadra. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,036-4-6, as will be found in Appendix XXII.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

52. The total rainfall at Sirohi during the year was 33 inches and 62 cents, Season and Crops
which is far above the normal. A reference to Appendix XVII will show that the average rainfall for the past five years has been estimated at 19 inches and 20 cents. The Kharif crop of 1906 produced about 15 annas in the rupee as the

rainfall during the previous year was very seasonable and much was expected of the Rabi crops. But as luck would have it, a severe fall of hailstones occurred in the month of February last in some parts of the State and did much damage to the standing crop. The fall at Sirohi and its surrounding villages was very terrible, the like of which none had witnessed before. The fields in those places where there was no hailstorm were in a good condition and the standing crops were flourishing, but a visitation of blight all over the State damaged the crops which yielded an outturn of only 10 annas in the Rupee. The heavy downpour at the beginning of the monsoon, seemed to brighten the prospects of good Kharif crops for the time being and the cultivators became cheerful. All of them had extended their cultivation and began the work in right earnest, but their disappointment knew no bounds when the later rains failed. Their expectation of a golden harvest was dashed to pieces and the standing crops were expected to yield a low outturn. This will be dealt with in the next report. The statement as to the prices of staple food grains is appended. This, however, does not show the prices during the last half-year, when they had sold almost at famine rates. Fortunately, however, the excessive fall of rain during the year proved very beneficial to grass and fodder, which grew abundantly and afforded to the poor people an opportunity of maintaining themselves by collecting them and selling them in the market. Moreover the spontaneous growth of some kinds of jungle grains, locally known as Kuri and Sama, helped the poor people to maintain themselves.

Wages and Labour

53. There was no market difference in the wages of labourers this year.

Public works.

54. The work of the carriage shed, which was stopped last year, was resumed and progressed throughout the year. The upper story of the western side was roofed and on the front side, the masonry work of the second story was completed. The wall on the eastern side is now under construction. The roof of the Bungalow at Sirohi occupied by Lt. H. R. N. Pritchard and the Maharaj Kumar Sahib was leaking and was damaged in many places. New roof was consequently laid out and new quarters had also to be constructed to provide sufficient accommodation for the servants. As remarked in the last year's report the work on the new Kothi in ^{Ch}Abu was finished in June 1906, but a balance of Rs. 16,165 was paid to the contractor this year in final settlement of his bill. The annual white-washing and repairs as well as petty additions and alterations were done to the State buildings.

55. No new roads were laid out this year. The following roads were repaired and patched up as usual:—

- (a) The Sirohi-Pindwara Road.
- (b) The Rohera-Kotra Road.
- (c) The Kharari-Ambaji Road.
- (d) The Abu-Erinpura Road.
- (e) The Abu-Achalgarh Road.
- (f) The Palace-Garden Road.

56. No new tank work was taken in hand nor any additional work commenced on any of the existing ones. Only the work of repairs to the bund and ducts of the Chandela Tank and to the dam of the old Sirohi tank was commenced.

57. Parwanas for 12 wells to be newly sunk and parwanas and permits for repairing 26 old ones were granted to the Bohras, while the expenses of sinking three new wells and repairing 12 old ones were defrayed from the State Exchequer. There was no necessity for sinking or repairing any more wells on account of the sufficient rainfall during the year.

58. The total expenditure under this head, including the money provided for by the Bohras, amounted to Rs. 38,350-0-6, of which Rs. 30,892-4-6 was paid from the State Treasury.

59. The Forest Department was throughout the year under the charge of Forests. the Diwan. He looked after the finances and had general supervision, while the management of the State forests, except Abu, and all other works concerning them were entirely in the hands of the Deputy Forest Ranger, Pandit Gendalal, who had his head-quarters at Pindwara. The forests of Abu were in the hands of the Forest Officer, Babu Parameshwar Das, who had his head-quarters at Abu. The Forest Establishment of the State consisted, for the year under report, of 1 Forest Ranger, 1 Deputy Forest Ranger, 4 Foresters, 3 Clerks and 44 Forest Guards. Over and above these there are certain Customs Clerks, who looked after the Forest revenue and collected royalty on wood, etc. From the beginning of the next year, however, the post of the Deputy Forest Ranger is proposed to be brought under reduction. The Forest Ranger, in that case, shall have to make tours in the Forests on the plain in company with the Forester of the local Division and impart to him his scientific advice and supervise his work from time to time.

60. As pointed out in the last Administration Report, the preservation and the improvement of the Abu Forests have specially engrossed the attention of the Darbar, and the new set of rules restricting the possession of sheep and goats above a certain number by the inhabitants passed last year, is expected to do a great deal of good to the Abu Forests. For the still better and efficient management of the Abu Forests, a Committee with the Resident, W. R. States, as President, and the Magistrate of Abu, the Diwan of Sirohi and the Forest Ranger of the State as members, was formed towards the close of the year and on the first sitting of the Committee on the 25th of September 1907, and on the subsequent ones certain proposals were made regarding the management and the administration of the Abu Forests. There were altogether five such meetings of the members this year.

61. To make provision for emergencies and such similar circumstances, a small portion of the forest is kept reserve and a certain portion is protected, the rest being all open, from which the poorer portion of the population gather fuel and grass and sell them in the market.

62. The total income during this year of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 34,618-14-0 against a total expenditure of Rs. 6,618-6-9 for the same period, showing a net income of Rs. 28,000-7-3. This large income is due, to a very great extent, to the workings of the different stone quarries in the State, specially the Morthala ones.

63. The management of the Forest Department was on the whole efficient and satisfactory throughout the year.

Customs

64. The Customs Department of the State remained as before, under the charge of Modi Son Malji, an old servant of the State with a good deal of experience. Under him this department has made good improvement and the income has increased to an appreciable extent. The Appendix XXII will show that the total income and expenditure of this department were Rs. 1,73,718-2-9 and Rs. 33,722-15-3 respectively. This rise in the Customs income is to an extent accounted for by the fact that during the year under report there was an unusually large export of ghee and til, which latter grew in abundance on account of seasonable rainfall during the monsoon of 1906. In the enclosed Customs Tariff (Appendix XXVI) are embodied the different rates that are realised as duty on different articles exported, or imported as the case may be. A transit duty of Rs. 5 only per maund is levied on opium alone.

Trade and
Manufacture.

65. The gradual increase in the income of the Customs Department of the State shows a corresponding increase in the trade and commerce of the country. Many Mahajans of the State have shops at Bombay, Calcutta, Surat, Madras and other important centres of trade in British India. There are many shops in the State and some of them are in good condition, owned by the capitalists of the neighbouring States and other parts of India. The principal articles of export were ghee, wool, hide, leather, cotton, and rapeseed, while those of import were opium, gurh, sugar, piecegoods, tobacco, metals, grains, etc. Sword blades, daggers and other weapons of Sirohi were, at one time, famous throughout India, but somehow or other the manufacture of these articles decreased to a great extent. It is, however, pleasant to note that it seems to be reviving of late and the demand, at least in Sirohi, seems to be increasing. Some of the blacksmiths have turned out this year a number of very good penknives and scissors, which are selling at cheaper rates than foreign made articles of a similar nature. The enamelling with gold and silver of the hilts and blades of swords and daggers and other iron articles is worthy of note, though the demand for these things is not at all great.

66. The tannery established by the hide contractor at Kharari worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

67. The weaving of coarse cloth has revived throughout the State. Dyeing and printing of cloth are being encouraged and the red coarse cloth and scarves continued as before to be exported.

68. The ice-factory at Kharari owned by Messrs. Moonalal and Sons did not work well at all and hence the company propose to construct another building for the factory on more modern lines and fit the same with some improved mechanism.

General condition
of the State and
People.

69. The general condition of the State during the present year was on the whole not bad. The Kharif crops of the last year produced very good harvest, though the Rabi crops were damaged greatly on account of blight. A detailed account of the two harvests has been given under "season and crop" *supra*. Though the prices of food grains had risen very high, the poorer class of the population did not suffer much on account of the spontaneous growth of some kinds of jungle grains. Moreover the abundant growth of grass in the jungle induced the labouring classes to bring head loads and sell them in the market at a higher rate than usual. In spite of the abundant supply of grass and fuel, they are selling

very dear and seem to compensate them for the rise in the price of food grains for the poor people. There was no visitation of cholera or any other epidemic disease in the State, except nine cases of plague at Pindwara, of which seven proved fatal. By taking prompt sanitary measures, the disease was stamped out in a short time. At the close of the year, however, the contagious disease of *Kharar* (foot and mouth disease) and small-pox broke out very severely among the cattle in many districts. Prompt measures were taken and at the instance of the Veterinary Assistant at Sirohi, instructions were immediately issued to the different Tehsildars as to how to deal with the cases. A great number of cattle including buffaloes have died during the latter portion of the year. The condition of the agricultural classes however does not compare, on the whole, badly, with that of the previous years.

70. There are altogether 11 Post Offices in the whole of the State, of which those at Sirohi, Abu Road and Erinpura are combined Post and Telegraph Offices. Abu has the advantage of possessing a separate Telegraph Office. Post and Telegraph
Offices.

71. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway Stations are all utilized for telegraphic purposes.

72. The Post Offices in the State are under the supervision of the Deputy Post Master General for Rajputana and are of very great importance both to the State and the public.

73. The State never possessed any mint of its own. In former days the *Mint*. Bhilari coins were in circulation. But at present the Imperial British currency is in use.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

74. The financial condition of the State is at present not very satisfactory. Large sums were borrowed at different times to combat the famine and scarcity of 1900 and 1902, to meet the Delhi Darbar expenses and for administrative purposes generally, and for a few years after the famine operations were over, the expenditure was in excess of the income of the State. These causes combined told heavily on the State finances, as the yearly interest on the different loans was a heavy item of expenditure every year. Serious efforts have been made since the year 1904-05 at curtailment of, and strict supervision over, expenditure in every branch, and the Sirohi Darbar would have by this time paid off more than half of their liabilities had it not for the heavy urgent extraordinary expenses in the shape of the marriages of His Highness, eldest Baiji Saheba in 1905-06, which cost the State the sum of Rs. 76,343, and of the 2nd and 3rd Baiji Sahebans in February and March 1907, which cost the State the large sum of Rs. 1,26,998-14-0* in addition to the sum of Rs. 85,025 kindly paid by His Highness.

75. The period under report was a very good one, and with economy on the one hand, and increased income on the other, the total expenditure, including the heavy extraordinary expenditure required for the marriages, was kept well within income. The total income of the State was Rs. 5,09,144-1-6 and expenditure Rs. 4,53,370-2-6 showing a credit balance of Rs. 55,773-15-0 at the close of

* Of this sum only Rs. 1,06,493 6-0 were actually paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,505-8-0 for adjustment.

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CHAPTER V.

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* Of this sum only Rs. 1,06,493 6-0 were actually paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,505-8-0 for adjustment.

the year, which sum was paid towards the liquidation of the State debts. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts during the year under report exclusive of the sum of Rs. 33,066-7-0 received on account of the special tax for the marriages of Baiji Sahebans were Rs. 4,76,077-10-6 and the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditure, exclusive of that required for the marriages and exclusive of the amount paid in discharge of debts, was Rs. 3,46,876-12-6, so that excluding the marriages and debts, receipts would have exceeded expenditure by over $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of Rupees. The different items of income and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXII.

76. The principal sources of revenue in the State were Rs. 1,05,519 as Land Revenue (fixed and fluctuating) and Rs. 1,73,718 as Customs Revenue, which are greater than those of the average of 12 months of the preceding period. The increase in Land Revenue is due to the fact of seasonable rainfall of 1906 and in consequence the yield of the Kharif crops was very good and also to a certain extent to the good work done by the Talatis. Had not the Rabi crops been damaged by blight, the increase on this head would have been still greater. With respect to the Customs revenue, the increase is mainly due to a very large export of *ghee* and *til* seeds during the period under report. Some increase is also noticeable in Maveshi (grazing tax), and in timber duty and jungle produce owing to a large export of ballast for Railway construction from the Morthala quarries near Abu Road. As a large number of succession certificates was granted during the year, there was an increase in the tax on this head. On account of the year being favourable, the Taccavi collections were larger than in the preceding period. The other sources of revenue were about normal, there being little fluctuations here and there.

77. With regard to the increase over the Budget allotment in some of the heads of expenditure, the following deserve notice :—

- (a) The expenses under the household personal expenses of His Highness exceeded the Budget grant by about Rs. 4,000, owing to His Highness' visit to Bombay in May 1907 for the benefit of his health and medical treatment.
- (b) That of Maharaj Kumar Sahib by about Rs. 5,000 on account of his remaining out of Sirohi for a longer period than usual, when allowances were given to his servants and other expenses were incurred in connection with his tours.
- (c) Talati Mehkma, by about Rs. 3,000 owing to the appointment of some new Talatis for the better management of the department.
- (d) Boundary, by about Rs. 8,000 on account of survey expenses and fees paid to Col. Strahan, Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd, etc., for their labours in connection with the representation made to the Government of India in the Palanpur and Danta cases.
- (e) Customs Department, by about Rs. 6,000 owing to greater *luqs* paid to Jagirdars and unusual larger remissions granted to traders consequent on increased income.
- (f) Rewards, by about Rs. 4,000 on account of the marriages of the Baiji Sahebans, when rewards had to be given to the Darbar guests.

(g) Grass, by about Rs. 2,000 on account of the additional quantity of grass required, at the time of the marriages, for horses of the Jagirdars, who attended them and also for the horses of carriages hired on the occasions.

(h) Abu and Kaisharganj Kothies, by about Rs. 3,500 on account of the cost of the new establishment for the new Kothi at Abu and also for the cost of some bullocks urgently required for the garden attached to the Kaisharganj Kothi.

78. There was heavy extraordinary expenditure on account of the marriages of the two Baiji Sahebans and the expenses in connection with the Darbar held at Agra in January last, where His Highness intended to be present, but on account of ill health had to give up the idea of attending it at the last moment. Some preparations were however made at Agra, and hence the outlay. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was contributed to the Mayo College Fund, which was also an extraordinary item of expenditure.

Debts.

79. At the close of the last year, the total amount of State liabilities was Rs. 4,62,304-0-2; during the year Rs. 55,773-15-0 were paid off, leaving a balance Rs. 4,06,530-1-2. Accrued interest was Rs. 20,427-10-3, which when added to the principal, brought up the debt to Rs. 4,26,957-11-5; to this must be added a further liability of Rs. 20,505-8-0, on account of unpaid bills incurred on the marriages of the Baiji Sahebans and the total liability therefore at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,47,463-3-5, so that during the year under report the debt of the State was reduced by Rs. 14,840-12-9. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of such heavy extraordinary expenditure, the State was able to show a decided improvement in the shape of liquidating its debts.

80. The table given below will show the debts due by the State :—

Creditors.	Amount of liabilities with interest accrued during the year.	Payments made during the year.	Balance due on the 31st October 1907.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Seth Himat Malji (General)...	1,89,369 1 9	28,360 15 0	1,61,008 2 9
Do. (Coronation) ...	45,625 5 6	.....	45,625 5 6
Government Loan ...	1,50,456 15 6	20,000 0 0	1,30,456 15 6
Khan Bahadur Framji of Abu ...	20,083 12 3	7,413 0 0	12,670 12 3
Miscellaneous... ..	*97,701 15 3	.....	97,701 15 3
Total ...	5,03,237 2 5	55,773 15 0	4,47,463 3 5

* This sum includes Rs 20,505-8-0 on account of unpaid bills incurred on the marriages of the Baiji Sahebans.

81. It is not out of place here to remove a misconception, which is likely to arise from the fact that in Appendix No. XXII the income and expenditure tally with each other, without leaving a cash balance at the end of the year. It may be asked, how can the work of the State go on without a working cash balance at the end of an official year, and where the money will come from, if, before any receipts at the beginning of the next year are credited, any urgent extraordinary expenditure is required to be made. The principle involved in the query holds good where the treasury system is in force. The peculiar system prevalent for a long time in this State is that there is no separate treasury, and the Seth who is the Treasurer of the State is also the creditor, and so long as the debt due to him is not paid off, any excess of income over expenditure at the end of a year is credited to the prepayment of his debts. If any urgent extraordinary expenditure is required to be made by the State, the Seth would pay it at once, and there is no difficulty to the State to get the money. If under the present circumstances any working cash balance is set apart at the end of the year; the State would derive no material benefit, while on the contrary, it will be the loser of the interest of that sum until it is credited to the repayment of the Seth's debt. It will therefore be seen that, so long as the present system lasts, there is not the slightest necessity for a working cash balance to be set apart at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Dispensaries.

82. As reported in the previous year, the total number of dispensaries in the Sirohi State was 6, of which the two dispensaries at Sirohi and the one at Sheoganj are solely maintained by the State, while the remaining three at Abu, Abu Road and Erinpura Cantonment are supported by the Government and by public subscription. The Crosthwaite Hospital at Sirohi has accommodation for 25 in-door patients. All the dispensaries are well equipped with medicines and necessary appliances. The total number of patients treated at the Crosthwaite Hospital and the Sheoganj Dispensary was 14,372, of which 136 were in-door and 14,236 out-door patients, against a total of 17,014 of the previous 19 months. The increase in the number clearly shows to what extent the two hospitals have become popular. The Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, rendered all possible help to these institutions in the form of his professional advice, etc., and under his supervision the Hospital Assistants worked very satisfactorily throughout the year.

Midwives.

83. Three women have become trained as midwives at Ajmer, but they do not seem to be popular, as the people in general prefer to have recourse to the old *Dhai* system.

Vaccination.

84. The total number of children vaccinated during the year under report was 6,103 against 6,546 of the previous 19 months. Vaccination is growing more and more popular every year and the people seem to have appreciated its importance. The total cost of the medical department of the State amounted for the year to Rs. 3,449-3-3. All details about the vital statistics of the State will be found in Appendix XXIV. The registration of births and deaths is confined only to the towns and the big villages.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

85. There are altogether three English Schools in the State, one of which at the capital teaches up to the Middle Standard and is maintained by the State. The school is in good working order and the people seem to have appreciated to a certain extent the benefits of education, as will appear from the gradual increase of the students on the rolls as well as from the daily average of attendance. Appendix XXVI gives detailed information regarding this School. There are numerous private primary schools throughout the State, where elementary Vernacular education is imparted to the boys.

86. The Darbar have been pleased to grant a few State scholarships to students to enable them to receive higher education at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Two boys of the Sirohi School have finished their Middle Standard Course this year and are therefore proposed to be sent up for the Rajputana Middle School Examination to be held next year at Ajmer.

The supervision of education remained, as usual, under the charge of the Assistant Diwan, who held weekly examinations of the boys and helped the different teachers in discharging their duties satisfactorily. The total cost of education was Rs. 1,283-3-0 for the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

87. The people belonging to the criminal tribes in Sirohi are generally Criminal Tribe. Minas and Bhils. The year commenced with 111 persons of the criminal tribe on the register. Four were newly admitted during the year, making a total of 115 persons. Of these, one absconded and 2 died, leaving a balance of 112 persons at the end of the year, who lived peacefully on cultivation and labour, 66 being entirely cultivators, 3 partners in cultivation and 38 labourers, while 5 persons are serving their terms of imprisonment in the State Jail. These persons had under them 908 bighas and 19 biswas of land for cultivation and were located as under :—

Locality.						No. of Persons.
Parganna Khuni	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ Jhora Kharal	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ Magra	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ Pamera	...	...	...	...	..	8
„ Madar	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ Santpur	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Rohera	...	...	...	...	...	7
Patta Nibaj	...	...	...	...	...	7
In Jail	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total					...	112

Lithographic Press.

88. There is a Lithographic Press at Sirohi, which printed all the forms, registers, circulars, orders, etc., which were required for the various Courts and Offices or which had to be widely promulgated. The staff consisted of a pressman and an assistant, who were helped by the prisoners. The work done by the Press this year was satisfactory.

Death and Succession of big Jagirdars.

89. During the year under report Raj Saheban Tej Singhji Sahib of Mandar, one of the prominent members of His Highness' Bhayats, died, leaving two sons, the elder Raj Saheban Dalpat Singhji Sahib succeeding him. During the same period Thakuran Raj Shree Prithwirajji of Kalandari died, without leaving any heirs. The question as to who would succeed him was still pending decision of the Darbar at the end of the year.

90. A few years ago Thakuran Raj Shree Mool Singhji, head of the Sarayets, of Padiv had died, leaving an only son Thakur Abhey Singhji. But as the latter had been a minor at that time and is a cripple, the Jagir had to be managed by the State. This year he was granted the succession parwana and the Jagir was made over to him.

Concluding Remarks.

91. It is very satisfactory to note that under the wise and able tuition of Lt. H. R. N. Pritchard, the Maharaj Kumar Sahib has been making steady progress both physically and mentally.

92. His Highness the Maharao Sahib Bahadurji continued to show the same zeal and personal interest in all State affairs and devoted, as usual, the greater part of the day to looking after them and helping the different officials in properly discharging their duties.

93. In conclusion the Darbar beg to accord their deep sense of gratitude to Col. W. Statton, Resident, Western Rajputana States, for his prompt and valuable advice at all times in matters requiring his help.

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

*Names of high State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel
for the year 1906-07.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	Period	
		From	To
<i>Residency Officials.</i>			
Lt.-Col. W. C. R. Stratton, I. A....	Resident, W. R. S. ...	1st November 1906.	31st October 1907.
Lt. W. A. M. Garstin, I. A. ...	Asst. Resident, W.R.S.	4th August 1907 ...	Do.
Major P. B. Haig, I.M.S. ...	Residency Surgeon, W.R.S.	1st November 1906.	5th November 1906.
Major H. E. Drake Brokeman, I.M.S.	Do. ...	6th November 1906.	19th November 1906.
Lt.-Col. H. N.V. Harrington, I.M.S.	Do. ...	20th November 1906.	21st April 1907.
Lt.-Col. R. Shore, I.M.S. ...	Do. ...	22nd April 1907 ...	17th May 1907.
Lt.-Col. H. N.V. Harrington, I.M.S.	Do. ...	18th May 1907 ...	31st May 1907.
Lt.-Col. R. C. Macwatt, I.M.S. ...	Do. ...	1st June 1907 ...	31st October 1907.
<i>State Officials.</i>			
Babu Saratchandra Roy Chowdhury, B.A.	Diwan ...	1st November 1906.	31st October 1907.
Babu Satischandra Roy Chowdhury.	Assistant Diwan ...	Do. ...	Do.
Singhi Poonamchandji ...	Revenue Commissioner	Do. ...	Do.
Mehta Keshavlal K. Chhaya, B.A., LL.B.	Private Secretary ...	Do. ...	Do.
Mehta Maganlalji... ...	Judicial Officer ...	Do. ...	Do.
Qazi Mahomed Niazaliji ...	Vakil ...	Do. ...	Do.
Modi Sonmalji ...	Customs Superintendent.	Do. ...	Do.
Barad Chen Singhji ...	Police Superintendent.	Do. ...	Do.

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Sirohi State for the Year 1906-07.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Whether adopted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
1	Dan-ka-Qanoon	Yes, with some modifications so as to suit local requirements.	.....
2	Jagirdar and Sardars ... ..	.....	.....
3	Boundary rules of 1892 ... ..	.....	.....
4	Extradition with some modifications ... ..	.....	.....
5	Border Court ... ..	.....	.....
6	Panchayat Court ... ..	.....	.....
7	Police Qaedas ... ..	.....	.....
8	Qanoon Sumat (Limitation Act) ... ..	.....	.....
9	Civil and Criminal Regulations and Circulars... ..	.....	.....
10	Revenue Circulars ... ..	.....	.....
11	Constitution of the Courts ... ..	.....	.....
12	Qanoon Stamp ... ..	.....	.....
13	Court-foes Rules ... ..	.....	.....
14	Gambling Rules of 1885 ... ..	.....	.....
15	Police Regulations ... ..	.....	.....
16	An Act to Prevent Cruelty to Animals ... ..	.....	.....
17	Fuctorios Act ... ..	.....	.....

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Military Force in the Sirohi State for the year 1906-07.

ARMY OF SERVICE.	Number of Fighting Officers and Men.						Details of Force at the end of the Current Year.						REMARKS.							
	At the end of the last year.			Recruited this year.			Casualties.			At the end of the current year.				No. of Regiments or Batteries. or Batteries.	No. of guns.	Number of men.				Total Cost on account of Pay and Allowance of the Force including Followers.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	Died.		Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.	European Commissioned Officers.					Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Artillery	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	5	300 0 0	.....					
Infantry	120	12	1	...	11	120	...	...	...	...	...	120	9,535 14 6	.....					
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total	125	12	1	...	11	125	...	8	...	...	...	125	9,835 14 6	.....					

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police for 1906-07.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	No. able to read and write.	No. under instruction.	
Superintendent of Police ...	1	50	Rs. n. p. 600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Naib Foujdars ...	5	13—22	738 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Savars, including Jamadars and Thanedars ...	81	10—18	12,180 12 0	2	5	3	.....	.....	30	.....
Foot Police, including Thanedars and Jamadars ...	587	3—15	33,024 15 6	20	10	11	20	.....	105	.....
Fauj Baklshi ...	1	15	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Miscellaneous ...	...	.....	9 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	675	.....	46,733 8 0	22	15	14	20	.....	142	.....

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Sirahi State.

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Sirohi State for the year 1906-07.

STATE.	Number of Offences.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of Convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sirohi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,250	781	2,026	1,616	2,026	1,616	1,142	638	878	683	56.3	39.4	50.3	39.4	275 remaining at the end of the year, 14 died and 4 transferred, which have been shown in appendices 7 and 8.

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Deputy, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Sirohi State for the year 1906-07.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	
Sirohi	Rs. a. p. 45,152 4 6	Rs. a. p. 23,022 12 9	Rs. a. p. 8,423 8 6	Rs. a. p. 5,539 13 6	18.65	24.06	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Sirola State during 1906-1907.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.				NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.										TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.										REMARKS.								
	Balance from the past period.	Committed during the present year.			Total.	Number of cases disposed of during past period.			Number of cases disposed of during present year.			Number of persons apprehended including balance of the previous year.	Number of persons convicted.	Imprisonment.			Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.		From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.
		Simple.	Rigorous.	Whipping.		Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.																							
											Simple.			Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
Offences relating to public tranquillity.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences by State servants ..	17	12	29	24	19	42	9	..	1	..	1	7	..	9	19	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contempt of lawful authority by State servants ..	2	..	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False evidence and offences against public justice ..	3	5	8	6	5	11	5	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	3	3	2	3	8	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against life ..	5	6	11	13	7	20	6	..	3	..	1	2	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Causing miscarriage ..	..	7	7	0	7	10	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hurt ..	22	172	194	334	177	323	111	2	5	4	2	28	..	111	103	8	2	3	43	

Offence	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
Wrongful confinement	4	6	10	11	8	34	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	23
Offences relating to religion	1	2	3	5	3	11	8	..	..	8	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal force and assault	3	4	7	10	2	45	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Rape	1	4	5	3	5	6	1	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Theft	..	7	71	75	149	74	143	97	1	9	11	14	61	1	97	44	..	1	1	..	6
Cattle lifting	..	14	61	75	107	70	115	63	5	29	..	4	19	1	53	45	..	..	7	12	12
Highway robbery	..	4	10	14	6	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dacoity	..	2	2	4	16	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal misappropriation	..	7	8	13	14	11	25	6	..	2	1	2	1	..	6	12	..	1	1	..	6
Receiving stolen property	..	3	13	13	10	17	45	30	1	7	..	2	20	..	30	7	..	1	3	1	..
Choking	..	4	15	19	15	15	30	14	..	1	..	2	11	..	14	17	..	..	1	..	8
Fraudulent deeds	..	5	15	20	11	16	34	9	..	..	3	6	..	..	9	16	..	1	9	..	8
Mischief	..	7	29	30	61	32	103	40	..	3	3	34	..	..	40	35	..	..	1	..	23
Trespass	..	1	8	0	13	9	11	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	7	..	1	2	..	..
House-breaking	..	6	83	91	82	87	67	22	1	8	..	11	..	2	22	28	..	1	1	5	17
Offences relating to marriage	..	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
Adultery	9	9	25	7	18	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Defamation	..	6	22	33	39	25	60	19	1	..	2	..	16	..	19	27	..	..	..	..	11
Unlawful	..	25	133	146	277	171	411	170	5	16	2	1	141	5	170	268	..	8	14	1	28
Total	153	771	884	1,262	735	1,616	618	16	90	29	44	450	9	638	685	..	14	86	15	14	275

* Four accused along with the Shikharpur theft case were transferred to the Court of the Abu Magistrate and hence they have not been included in the column No 30 awaiting trial.

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDIURY,

Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Sirohi State for the year 1906-07.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.										Persons disposed of.					REMARKS.
	Past period.	Present period.	Remaining at the end of the past year.	Brought to trial in 1906-07.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died or escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.	Past period.	Present year.								
Sessions Court	...	18	16	8	33	49	41	...	10	10	21	* These very persons have been shown against Sessions Court and are therefore not included in the total of Judicial Officer's Court.
Judicial Officer's Court	...	383	217	314	304	10	6	10	170	1,079	814	...	362	250	*33	17	185	
Tehsildar's Court	...	849	498	60	432	5	59	60	145	1,295	761	...	313	378	...	1	69	
Total	...	1,250	731	382	769	15	65	70	315	2,423	1,616	...	635	638	83	18	275	

* These very persons have been shown against Sessions Court and are therefore not included in the total of Judicial Officer's Court.

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sirohi State for 1906-07.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Persons and Cases.														REMARKS.										
	Number of applications.		Applications rejected.		Sentences.				Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.			Pending.									
					Confirmed.		Modified.											Reversed.							
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.										Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.										Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
II. II.'s Court	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	14	
Diwan's Court	...	94	...	...	6	6	1	1	18	10	...	...	...	...	120	77			
Judicial Officer's Court	...	21	...	...	22	11	5	3	10	6	...	...	...	...	2	1			
Total	...	130	...	...	29	18	6	4	28	16	...	...	...	...	151	92			

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during 1906-07.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening the period and by transfer or on remand.				Total.		Disposed of during the period.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the period.										Suits disposed of during the period.						REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Past period.		Present year.		Past period.		Present year.		Past period.		Present year.		Past period.		Present year.		Past period.		Present year.		Past period.		Present year.		Past period.			Present year.		Past period.		Present year.		Value.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Average duration.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Diwan's Court

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Dican, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees during the year 1906-07.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Application brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1906-07.			REMARKS.
	Past period.	Present year.		Past period.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
Diwan's Court	Rs. a. p.	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Officer's Court	...	21	13	6,890 7 9	35	42	13,570 3 0	56	55	20,460 10 9	43	38	14,313 9 6	13	17	6,247 1 3	...	17	
Special Court to try old suits	...	13	12	609 12 6	17	4	204 8 0	30	16	814 4 6	18	10	476 6 0	13	6	337 14 6	4	1	
Tahsildar's Courts	...	43	87	6,175 4 0	142	87	5,339 1 3	190	174	11,414 5 3	103	65	4,344 6 0	87	109	7,069 15 3	39	27	
Total	...	82	112	13,675 8 3	191	193	19,013 12 3	276	345	32,689 4 6	164	113	19,031 5 6	112	192	13,654 15 0	43	45	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Diwan, Sirahi State.

APPENDIX
XII.

Civil Work—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits during 1906-07.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.						Average Duration.		REMARKS.									
	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	Decision confirmed.	Decision reversed.	Decision amended.	Case remanded for retrial.	Case compromised and otherwise disposed of.	Past period.	Present year.											
Mehkma Khas	...	25	16	20	18	45	94	29	4	16	30	Bs. a. p. 62,396 15 0	Bs. a. p. 69,194 8 9	8	4	3	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. M. P.	Y. M.	D.	
Diwan's Court	...	29	56	69	14	98	70	42	27	56	13	20,086 12 6	2,386 15 6	9	4	27	19	8	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13
Judicial Officer's Court	...	18	4	24	27	42	31	38	19	4	12	2,131 8 9	2,053 7 9	14	9	8	6	11	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 25
Total	...	72	76	113	59	185	135	109	50	76	85	84,615 4 3	73,940 0 0	31	17	38	25	15	5	17	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

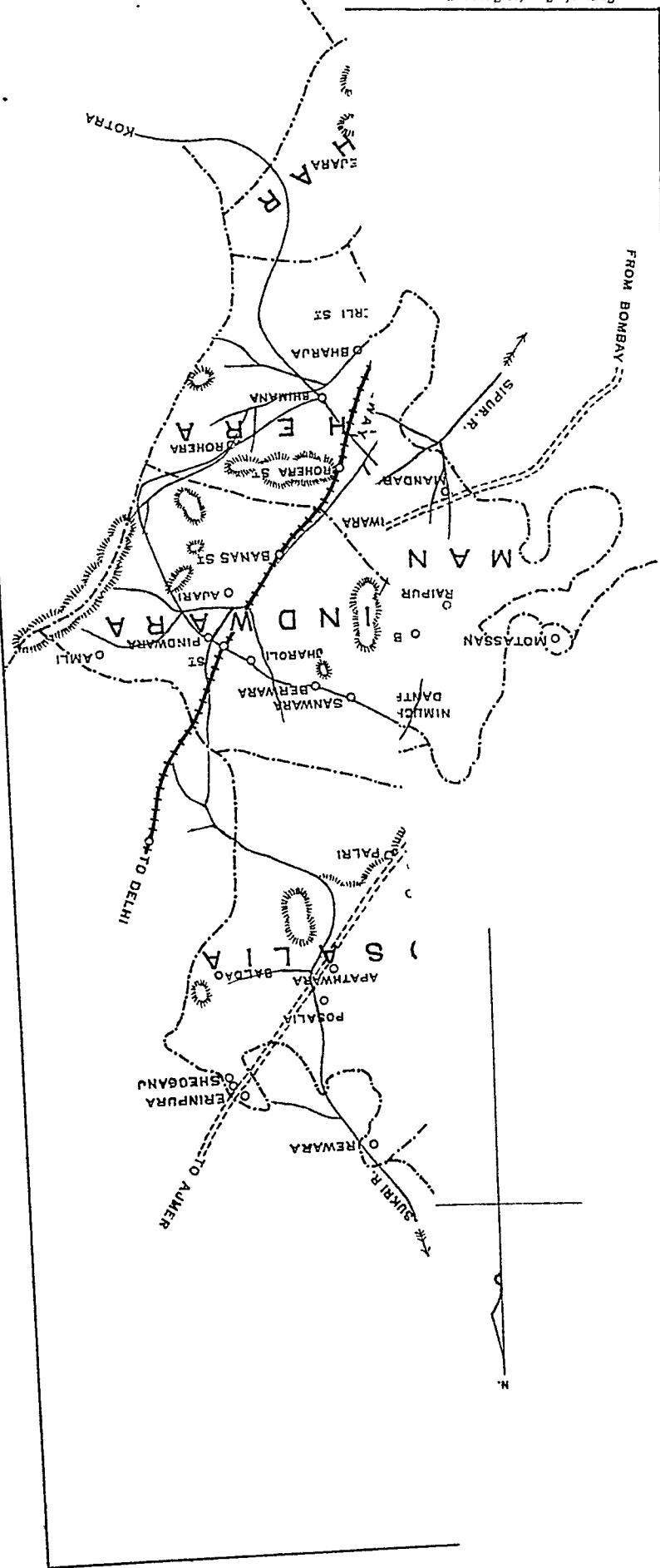
Statement showing the Number of Persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Sirohi State during the year 1906-07.

STATIONS.	Number of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of Prisoners remain- ing at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average Period of accused under trial.	REMARKS SHOWING MORTALITY AMONG CONVICTS IN JAIL.
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		Past period.	Present year.					
				Past period.	Present year.							
Central Jail at Sirohi	1	109	137	311	246	107-45	119-10	105	Rs. a. p. 4,340 1 6	8-4 days.	No death.	

Registration of Documents in the Sirohi State during 1906-07.

34

Diwan, Sirohi State.



APPENDIX **XV.**

Statement showing the Receipt and Expenditure on account of Registration during 1906-07.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees Realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
				Nil.			

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Diwan, Sirahi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Sirohi State during 1906-07.

NAME.	Opening balance on the 1st Nov. 1906.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		Total in the current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
		Past period.	Present year.		Past period.	Present year.	
Sirohi	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	209 0 0	178 13 9	
Mount Abu	4,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Abu Road	1,859 12 9	1,364 3 9	1,364 3 9	2,110 6 0	1,158 7 6	
Sheoganj	631 14 0	494 1 0	494 1 0	1,131 7 3	692 15 3	
Total	2,491 10 9	1,858 4 9	1,858 4 9	7,950 13 3	5,030 4 6	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Dewan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Sirohi State for 1906-07.

NAME.	November 1906.		December 1906.		January 1907.		February 1907.		March 1907.		April 1907.		May 1907.		June 1907.		July 1907.		August 1907.		September 1907.		October 1907.		Total.		Total of past period.		REMARKS.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.		
Sirohi	13	..	12	3	14	..	10	..	18	..	56	..	10	2	84	20	12	..	48	..	..	33	62	23	23	1020	
Ehlogun]	2	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	23	18	46	..	..	..	..	24	17	14	31	..	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food Grains for 1906-07.

ARTICLES.		During Varch (past year) per Rupee.		During March (present year) per Rupee.		During June (present year) per Rupee.		REMARKS.
		Mds. Seers Cht.		Mds. Seers Cht.		Mds. Seers Cht.		
Wheat, 1st quality	...	0	8 10	0	10 0	0	9 8	
Do. 2nd do.	...	0	9 8	0	11 0	0	10 8	
Barley	...	0	12 2	0	16 8	0	14 0	
Rice, best	...	0	6 0	0	5 0	0	5 4	
Do. common	...	0	8 0	0	6 8	0	6 4	
Jowar	...	0	11 0	0	16 0	0	14 0	
Bajra	...	0	10 14	0	16 0	0	15 0	
Karagh	...	0	13 0	0	19 0	0	17 0	
Gram	...	0	10 2	0	11 4	0	13 4	
Maize	...	0	10 14	0	16 0	0	13 4	
Arhar	...	0	10 0	0	11 0	0	11 0	
Salt	...	0	16 8	0	17 0	0	22 0	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Dewan, Sirahi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works during 1906-07.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	State Funds.			Contribution by Bohras, etc.			REMARKS.
	Original.		Repairs.	Original.		Repairs.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Military	Rs. a. p.
	663 7 0
Civil	24,913 8 0
	1,717 2 6
Communication

Irrigation

Establishment

Miscellaneous

Total

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Dewan, Sirahi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Sirahi State for 1906-07.

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
				Males.	Females.											
Sirohi ...	1906 07.	565	390	7	150	95	42	9	135	1,500	169	.....	20	114	
Sheoganj ...	Do.	309	250	12	110	10	5	4	46	410	85	.....	7	69	
Pindwara ...	Do.	2,800	4,116	385	2,000	50	75	25	154	11,077	1,144	.....	21	477	
Rohit ...	Do.	3,525	5,631	448	1,762	22	70	19	40	17,415	1,370	.....	6	571	
Kharadi (Abu Road) ...	Do.	238	231	29	179	49	10	1	35	420	14	.....	10	102	
Madar ...	Do.	3,642	4,039	171	1,500	63	148	53	262	29,719	1,678	.....	14	987	
Kalandri ...	Do.	3,790	3,200	644	1,504	56	137	59	65	33,028	1,751	.....	75	829	
Abu Tehsil ...	Do.	470	570	101	463	.....	.....	.....	90	1,0	84	.....	8	13	
Santpur ..	Do.	2,600	2,600	400	1,300	34	20	34	159	8,730	1,230	.....	5	200	
Khuni (Potalia) ...	Do.	5,440	3,350	160	1,717	15	45	15	370	20,497	1,800	.....	15	160	
Rawlan ka-goan ...	Do.	989	341	26	137	2	5	2	8	1,855	195	.....	3	65	
Patta Sarneshawarji ..	Do.	758	605	61	281	5	14	4	10	1,447	380	.....	.....	137	
Bhakar ...	Do.	286	519	40	250	2	6	4	.....	1,405	142	11	.....	...
Jhona-kharal ...	Do.	4,100	2,600	365	1,665	54	113	63	173	17,777	1,818	6	66	1,022		
Panawa... ..	Do.	2,700	2,500	400	2,000	50	120	50	130	23,000	1,170	...	15	609		
Total ...	.....	51,403	28,945	3,219	14,898	507	800	332	1,618	1,68,800	12,933	20	271	4,752	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Sirahi State.

APPENDIX **XXI.**

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Sirohi State for the year 1906-07.

NAME OF STATE.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		REMARKS.
	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	
Sirohi	67	21,750 13 0	200	482 8 0	4	369 9 3	...	.....	271	22,602 14 3	Rs. a. p.

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Dican, Sirohi State.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collection during the present year.	Collection during the past period.	Remission during the present year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash Balance ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	519 7 7	.....	.....
A. Land Revenue ...	3,637 2 3	1,41,142 15 9	1,44,780 2 0	1,41,057 13 9	1,80,637 4 0	23 10 0	3,668 10 3
(1) Fixed ...	3,063 8 3	38,669 10 3	41,733 2 6	38,821 3 0	54,271 7 6	.....	2,911 15 6
(2) Fluctuating ...	53 0 3	66,968 7 9	67,021 8 0	66,698 7 3	69,438 5 0	6 0 0	817 0 9
(3) Maveshi (grazing) ...	97 4 0	14,812 11 9	14,909 15 9	14,764 9 9	19,029 10 6	.....	145 6 0
(4) Gharganti (House tax) ...	98 2 3	8,186 10 9	8,279 13 0	8,171 3 3	12,038 2 3	17 10 0	96 15 9
(5) Income from building sites ...	4 7 0	7,111 14 0	7,116 5 0	7,070 8 0	17,112 1 9	.. ...	45 13 0
(6) Chowki Jhunpi ...	123 11 0	3,237 8 6	3,361 3 6	3,358 9 9	5,125 14 3	.....	102 9 9
(7) Sanitation tax ...	302 1 6	1,741 0 9	1,943 2 3	1,858 4 9	2,491 10 9	.....	84 13 6
(8) Rent of Barracks ...	.....	415 0 0	415 0 0	415 0 0	830 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	3,637 2 3	1,41,142 15 9	1,44,780 2 0	1,41,057 13 9	1,80,637 4 0	23 10 0	3,668 10 3
B. Forest Revenue.	2,393 5 0	32,931 13 0	35,325 2 0	34,618 14 0	44,935 9 0	.....	706 4 0
(1) Timber duty ...	.....	17,805 8 6	17,805 8 6	17,805 8 6	21,200 6 0	.....	.....
(2) Jungle produce ...	2,393 5 0	14,028 5 6	16,421 10 6	15,715 6 6	21,858 7 6	.....	706 4 0
(3) Charcoal revenue ...	.....	603 12 3	603 12 3	603 12 3	1,278 13 6	.....	.....
(4) Miscellaneous ...	.....	494 2 9	494 2 9	494 2 9	597 14 0	.....	.....
Total ...	2,393 5 0	32,931 13 0	35,325 2 0	34,618 14 0	44,935 9 0	.....	706 4 0
C. Customs ...	.....	1,73,718 2 9	1,73,718 2 9	1,73,718 2 9	1,96,910 11 9	.....	.....
D. Receipts under the Salt Treaty ...	.....	10,800 0 0	10,800 0 0	10,800 0 0	21,600 0 0	.....	.....
E. Excise Revenue.	128 13 6	22,779 0 9	22,907 14 3	22,602 14 3	35,998 14 0	.....	305 0 0
(1) Opium license fees ...	.....	482 8 0	482 8 0	482 8 0	579 0 0	.....	.....
(2) Abkari ...	73 12 3	21,760 15 0	21,834 11 9	21,750 13 0	34,777 7 3	.....	83 14 9
(3) Ganja ...	55 1 3	535 9 3	590 19 6	869 9 3	642 6 9	.....	231 1 3
Total ...	128 13 6	22,779 0 9	22,907 14 3	22,602 14 3	35,998 14 0	.....	305 0 0
F. Stamp Revenue.	4,936 8 0	7,817 3 3	12,753 11 3	7,817 3 3	16,136 7 9	.....	4,936 8 0
(1) Court fees ...	4,936 8 0	4,552 14 3	9,469 6 3	4,533 14 3	9,818 13 9	.....	4,936 8 0
(2) Four anna stamp for petition ...	.....	1,351 2 0	1,351 2 0	1,351 2 0	1,812 8 0	.....	.....
(3) Deeds stamps ...	.....	1,775 3 0	1,775 3 0	1,775 3 0	4,310 10 0	.....	.....
(4) Fines against stamp law..	.....	158 0 0	158 0 0	158 0 0	164 8 0	.....	.....
Total ...	4,936 8 0	7,817 3 3	12,753 11 3	7,817 3 3	16,136 7 9	.....	4,936 8 0

DIX **XXII.**

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous period.	Current year.	Previous period.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A. Tribute	6,881 4 0	13,762 8 0	6,881 4 0	13,762 8 0	
B. Domestic charges	44,609 0 0	68,027 9 4	52,420 13 3	77,994 7 0	
(1) Personal expenses of H. H. ...	16,879 0 0	24,695 1 4	20,839 4 6	37,448 8 9	
(2) Do. do. of Heir Apparent.	17,118 0 0	22,665 8 0	22,246 8 9	16,546 15 0	
(3) Do. do. of younger Kumar Sahib ... ..	.....	900 0 0	.....	1,140 0 0	
(4) Zenana Expenses	12,612 0 0	19,767 0 0	9,335 0 0	22,858 15 3	
Total	44,609 0 0	68,027 9 4	52,420 13 3	77,994 7 0	
C. Administration	1,42,342 6 0	2,12,716 8 3	1,61,395 9 3	2,18,344 7 3	
(1) Mehkma Khas... ..	2,676 0 0	4,237 0 0	1,844 10 9	3,320 5 9	
(2) Mehkma Sadar... ..	7,032 0 0	11,097 0 0	7,399 0 3	10,836 15 3	
(3) Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts	17,884 0 0	23,506 8 0	18,555 12 9	24,811 11 9	
(4) Talati Mehkma	3,635 0 0	3,825 0 0	6,683 8 3	4,674 3 3	
(5) Tehsil Rawlans	605 10 0	1,108 14 6	617 9 3	984 0 6	
(6) Survey... ..	1,932 0 0	3,035 0 0	1,314 2 9	2,032 11 3	
(7) Boundary	3,000 0 0	4,750 0 0	10,998 1 0	4,930 8 6	
(8) Army	10,181 0 0	16,119 14 8	10,687 4 3	15,838 10 0	
(9) Police	46,016 7 0	71,417 5 9	46,733 8 0	72,500 14 6	
(10) Record Room Department ...	884 0 0	572 0 0	628 0 0	599 14 9	
(11) Jail	5,031 0 0	8,060 13 0	5,293 8 6	8,503 11 6	
(12) Customs	27,817 0 0	42,226 9 4	33,723 15 3	46,065 2 6	
(13) Forest... ..	5,788 8 0	7,754 11 4	6,618 6 9	7,291 4 3	
(14) Treasury	500 13 0	1,001 10 0	500 13 0	1,001 10 0	
(15) Residency Wakil	3,432 0 0	5,422 0 0	3,319 11 6	5,460 8 6	
(16) Lithographic Press... ..	300 0 0	475 0 0	334 6 9	806 12 3	
(17) Contingencies	2,430 0 0	3,811 8 0	3,010 13 3	4,192 6 9	
(18) Dak charges	1,470 0 0	2,315 0 0	1,631 15 9	2,343 1 0	
(19) Contribution towards the Pan-chayat Court	800 0 0	475 0 0	287 0 0	472 0 3	
(20) Historical Department	1,716 0 0	2,139 0 0	1,109 5 3	2,872 14 9	
(21) Thagi and Dacoity Department ...	206 0 0	316 10 8	200 0 0	400 0 0	
Total	1,42,342 6 0	2,12,716 8 3	1,61,395 9 3	2,18,344 7 3	
D. Public Instructions	1,031 6 6	1,654 9 11	1,233 3 0	1,325 15 6	
E. Dispensaries.	4,524 0 0	5,897 0 0	3,449 3 3	6,692 11 9	
(1) Hospitals	4,308 0 0	5,555 0 0	3,233 3 3	6,360 11 9	
(2) Contribution towards General Hospital Funds	216 0 0	342 0 0	216 0 0	432 0 0	
Total	4,524 0 0	5,897 0 0	3,449 3 3	6,692 11 9	
F. Religious	6,693 0 0	10,402 0 0	5,992 8 6	11,558 5 9	
(1) Temples	3,600 0 0	5,500 0 0	2,536 1 0	4,633 7 0	
(2) Charities	3,093 0 0	4,902 0 0	3,456 7 6	6,924 14 9	
Total	6,693 0 0	10,402 0 0	5,992 8 6	11,558 5 9	
G. Public Works	51,236 0 0	72,308 0 0	30,892 4 6	1,13,359 3 9	
(1) Establishments	1,135 0 0	2,155 0 0	1,233 1 3	1,537 12 6	
(2) Originals, repairs & petty charges...	50,111 0 0	70,173 0 0	29,659 3 3	1,01,821 7 3	
(3) Paid to Bohras ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	
Total	51,236 0 0	72,308 0 0	30,892 4 6	1,13,359 3 9	
H. Pensions	2,346 0 0	3,846 8 0	2,317 3 0	3,737 15 6	
I. Conservancy charges	5,151 0 0	8,023 12 0	5,035 4 6	7,960 5 3	
J. Miscellaneous.	54,198 7 0	81,641 1 5	58,263 9 0	93,210 15 3	
(1) Bahwara Jagir	320 0 0	480 0 0	320 0 0	480 0 0	
(2) Oda Jagir	267 0 0	577 12 0	422 7 0	726 12 0	
(3) Item credited in income but afterwards refunded	2,000 0 0	2,466 10 8	1,166 3 6	9,237 3 9	

RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand.	DEMAND.			Collection during the present year.	Collection during the past period.	Remission during the present year.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current	Total.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
G. Law and Justice.	5,209 14 3	33,244 5 0	43,454 3 3	35,155 15 6	48,811 9 3	3,363 0 6	4,985 3 3
(1) Sale-proceeds from un- claimed property ...	.....	716 6 9	716 6 9	716 6 9	707 0 3	.....	.....
(2) Process fees ...	.....	738 10 0	738 10 0	738 10 0	898 9 0	.....	.....
(3) Criminal fines ...	4,586 0 8	14,103 3 9	18,689 4 0	11,014 14 3	24,973 6 0	3,563 0 6	4,311 5 3
(4) Succession taxes ...	623 14 0	22,686 0 6	23,309 14 6	22,686 0 6	22,232 10 0	.....	623 14 0
Total ...	5,209 14 3	33,244 5 0	43,454 3 3	35,155 15 6	48,811 9 3	3,363 0 6	4,985 3 3
H. Ordinary Re- ceipts ...	33 10 8	24,221 8 3	24,255 2 11	24,221 8 3	41,430 11 3	.....	33 10 8
(1) Orchard revenue ...	.....	721 3 6	721 3 6	721 3 6	885 9 0	.....	.....
(2) Hire contract ...	.....	4,512 0 0	4,512 0 0	4,512 0 0	6,720 4 0	.....	.....
(3) Miscellaneous contracts.	33 10 8	17,582 4 3	17,615 14 11	17,582 4 3	31,915 8 6	.....	33 10 8
(4) Payment received from Jagirdars on account of compensation by the State as decreed by the Panchayet Court ...	.....	410 9 3	410 9 3	410 9 3	205 11 9	.....	.....
(5) Pound fees ...	.....	334 8 0	334 8 0	334 8 0	534 6 3	.....	.....
(6) Copying fees ...	.....	551 8 0	551 8 0	551 8 0	1,312 1 9	.....	.....
(7) Sale-proceeds of old stores ...	.....	109 7 3	109 7 3	109 7 3	7 2 0	.....	.....
Total ..	33 10 8	24,221 8 3	24,255 2 11	24,221 8 3	41,430 11 3	.....	33 10 8
I. Extraordinary Receipts ...	3,813 13 9	65,103 5 9	68,917 3 6	59,151 9 9	95,718 3 0	.....	9,765 9 9
(1) Takavi ...	.....	4,296 10 6	4,296 10 6	4,296 10 6	2,489 8 9	.....	.....
(2) Special tax on account of the marriages ...	.....	39,425 0 0	39,425 0 0	35,066 7 0	27,456 9 9	.....	6,358 9 0
(3) Miscellaneous ...	3,813 13 9	21,381 11 3	25,195 9 0	21,788 8 3	65,772 0 6	.....	3,407 0 9
Total ...	3,813 13 9	65,103 5 9	68,917 3 6	59,151 9 9	95,718 3 0	.....	9,765 9 9
Grand Total ...	20,153 3 5	5,16,758 6 6	5,36,911 9 11	5,09,144 1 6	6,82,698 13 7	3,386 10 6	24,380 13 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous period.	Current year.	Previous period.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
J. Miscellaneous—contd.					
(4) Rit Kasam	2,000 0 0	3,166 10 8	1,809 0 6	691 3 3	
(5) Filkhana	102 0 0	161 8 0	48 1 6	24 12 3	
(6) Stables	25,148 15 0	34,308 3 5	18,666 1 3	39,600 8 6	
(7) Carriages	368 4 0	1,151 7 8	804 15 0	968 5 9	
(8) Camel expenses	438 0 0	693 8 0	532 2 9	689 10 3	
(9) Arms and ammunitions	570 0 0	902 8 0	606 11 3	1,011 6 0	
(10) Palanquin bearers	1,236 0 0	1,969 0 0	1,576 5 3	2,010 14 0	
(11) Liquors	480 0 0	760 0 0	48 2 0	801 2 0	
(12) Farashkhana	264 0 0	418 0 0	522 2 6	545 5 0	
(13) Nagarkhana	252 0 0	387 0 0	221 15 9	331 0 0	
(14) Lights	796 0 0	1,102 0 0	656 15 0	946 10 6	
(15) Festivals	1,200 0 0	1,722 0 0	1,148 9 0	2,097 0 9	
(16) Rewards	2,500 0 0	3,958 5 4	6,646 7 3	11,353 2 9	
(17) Guests	1,500 0 0	2,375 0 0	2,986 15 0	1,810 5 0	
(18) Labourers	1,173 0 0	1,857 4 0	758 12 3	1,105 9 9	
(19) Grass	6,712 0 0	10,627 5 4	8,831 6 3	8,586 15 0	
(20) News Papers	63 0 0	99 12 0	78 13 0	127 5 0	
(21) Dues paid to Jagirdars on account of Chungi	601 0 0	951 9 4	616 11 0	1,293 5 3	
(22) Cattle Pound	246 0 0	380 0 0	202 12 9	284 8 6	
(23) Abu and Kaisharganj kothies	4,248 0 0	9,198 0 0	7,802 1 8	6,869 3 9	
(24) Granary	1,319 4 0	1,927 9 0	1,789 14 0	2,118 10 3	
Total ...	54,198 7 0	81,641 1 5	58,263 9 0	98,210 15 3	
K. Orchard	1,740 0 0	2,838 0 0	2,307 8 6	3,354 5 3	
(1) Kaisharbilas	1,404 0 0	2,243 0 0	1,913 13 9	2,803 0 3	
(2) Matar Mataji	336 0 0	595 0 0	254 15 3	396 5 0	
(3) Abu Garden ... ..	.....	.....	188 15 6	155 0 0	
Total ...	1,740 0 0	2,838 0 0	2,307 8 6	3,354 5 3	
L. Extraordinary Expenses.	2,29,281 10 0	88,071 5 4	1,78,904 10 9	1,31,397 9 4	
(1) Orphanage	516 0 0	.....	518 13 6	.....
(2) Border Court	600 0 0	.....	295 7 9	.....
(3) Settlement	252 0 0	.....	252 0 0	.....
(4) Plague	800 0 0	.....	331 4 3	.....
(5) Had Samayat ... ..	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....
(6) Agra Darbar	9,000 0 0	.....	2,084 13 0	.....
(7) Anna Expenses of the 1st Baiji Sahaban	1,600 0 0	.....	3,985 15 3	.....
(8) Contribution to the Mayo College, Ajmer ... ..	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
(9) Marriages of 2nd and 3rd Baiji Sahabans	2,10,000 0 0	.....	1,06,493 6 0*	.....
(10) Miscellaneous	7,018 10 0	.....	7,163 12 0	.....
(11) Debts paid ... ..	.....	.....	55,773 15 0	.....
(a) Seth Himatmalji 28,360 15 0					
(b) Govt. Loan 20,000 0 0					
(c) K. B. Framji 7,413 0 0					
Total ...	55,773 15 0				
Total ...	2,29,281 10 0	88,071 5 4	1,78,904 10 9	1,31,397 9 4	
Grand Total ...	5,50,037 1 6	5,69,188 14 3	5,09,144 1 6	6,82,693 13 7	

*The total expenses in these two marriages were Rs. 2,12,024-10-0, of which Rs. 85,025-12-0 were very kindly paid by His Highness in the shape of ornaments and cash from his own private purse. Bills amounting to Rs. 20,505 5 0 remain outstanding for adjustment.

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX **XXIII.**

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Sirohi State for the year 1906-07.

DISPENSARY.	Number of patients treated.		Result of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average of in and out-door patients.	REMARKS.
	Out door.	In door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Sirohi	6,407	78	52	16	2	8	Rs. a. p. 1,468 6 0	54.90	
Shooganj	7,829	58	49	3	3	3	773 14 0	49.66	
Total ...	14,236	136	101	19	5	11	2,242 4 0	104.56	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Divan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Towns for which figures are available for 1906-07.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per thousand of population.				REMARKS.
		Past period.	Present year.			Past period.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past period.	Present year.	Past period.	Present year.	
Sirohi	112	29	...	83	105	81	...	24	19'81	5'13	18'58	14'33	
Shooganj	169	75	...	94	195	120	...	75	38'75	17'19	44'71	27'51	
Pindwara	42	39	...	3	53	39	...	14	15'05	13'98	19'00	13'98	
Rohm	95	47	...	48	191	41	...	150	34'06	16'85	58'48	14'70	
Kharadi	123	88	...	35	144	87	...	57	27'79	19'88	32'54	19'66	
Madar	35	39	4	...	52	70	18	...	11'28	12'57	16'76	22'56	
Kalandri	63	26	...	37	50	34	...	16	24'43	10'08	19'39	13'18	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,
Diwan, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX **XXV.**

Particulars as to School maintained by the Sirohi State for 1906-07.

Number of Schools.	DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.		No. of pupils on roll.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			REMARKS.
	Past period.	Present year.	31st October 1906.	31st October 1907.	Past period.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1		1	67	59	40.84	42.81	.....	Rs. a. p. 1,283 3 0	.....

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Dean, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX **XXVI.**

Statement showing the Serohi State Custom's Tariff.

No.	ARTICLES.	Rate per maund.		REMARKS.
		Import.	Export.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Opium	200 0 0	10 0 0	Transit duty is charged at the rate of Rs. 5 per md.
2	Gurh	0 10 0	.....	Includes all sorts of sweet-meats.
3	Sugar (refined)	1 4 0	.....
4	Sugar (coarse)	0 10 0	.....
5	English cloth	4 0 0	.....
6	Country cloth	1 8 0	.....	Includes woollen cloth of superior quality.
7	Country woollen cloth	1 8 0	.....
8	Embroidered cloth of Pakki Zari.	15 0 0	.....
9	Silk cloth	7 0 0	.....
10	Spices, 1st sort	1 0 0	.....
11	Spices, 2nd sort	0 12 0	.....
12	Metals—			
	(a) Copper, brass	1 8 0	.....
	(b) Iron	0 4 0	.....
	(c) Tin	1 0 0	.....
	(d) German silver... ..	1 8 0	.....
	(e) Bronze	1 8 0	.....
	(f) Zinc	0 10 0	.....
	(g) Lead	1 0 0	.....
13	Ivory—			
	(a) Ivory pieces (Deja)	20 0 0	.....
	(b) Ivory armlets of lower quality (Sabad)	10 0 0	.....
	(c) Set of ivory armlets	* 2 0 0	.....	* Per pair.
	(d) Set of ivory armlets of wrist... ..	1 0 0	.....	Do.
	(e) Ivory, inner pieces ... ..	.....	5 0 0	
14	Lace—			
	(a) Lace (Pakki)	140 0 0	.....
	(b) Lace (Kachhi)	30 0 0	.....
15	Wool ... ..	.....	2 0 0	
16	Coloured hides	1 0 0	1 4 0	
17	Ghee	0 10 0	2 8 0	
18	Raw hides	0 8 0	1 0 0	
19	Oil of every kind excepting kerosine oil... ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	
20	Til ... ..	.....	0 6 0	
21	Mohurah	0 12 0	.....
22	Rice	0 4 0	.....
23	Tobacco	1 4 0	.....
24	Cotton	0 10 0	0 10 0	
25	Sarsu ... ..	.....	0 6 0	
26	Ganja and Charas	4 8 0	.....
27	Saffron	100 0 0	.....
28	Honey ... ..	.....	1 0 0	

APPENDIX **XXVI**—*contd.*

Statement showing the Serohi State Custom's Tariff.

No.	ARTICLES.	Rate per maund.		REMARKS.
		Import.	Export.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
29	Wax ... ..	.....	2 0 0	
30	Grain of every kind	0 1 0	0 1 0	
31	Gold and Silver—			
	(a) Gold	*2 2 0	.....	* Per 100 tolas.
	(b) Silver and ornaments ...	*0 0 6	.....	* Per tola.
32	Moonj	0 4 0	.....
33	Chunam and cement ... ..	.....	0 1 0	
34	Animals—			
	(a) Goats and sheep	5 0 0	10 0 0	Per hundred heads.
	(b) Bullocks and he-buffa- loes ... ..	.....	*0 8 0	* Per head.
	(c) She-buffaloes ... ..	.....	1 0 0	Do.
35	Timber—			
	(a) Timber (Pukka)	0 2 0	0 4 0	
	(b) Timber (Kuchha)	0 1 0	0 2 0	
36	Stone	0 0 6	0 0 6	
37	Embroidered cloth (Kachi zari)...	10 0 0	.....
38	Thread	0 12 0	.....
39	Uncleaned cotton and cotton seeds	0 3 0	0 3 0	
40	Garlic	0 2 0	0 2 0	
41	Kalabattu (kachha)	15 0 0	.....
42	Rope	0 2 0	.....
43	Gul (Indigo)	1 14 0	.....
44	Twine	0 2 0	.....
45	Sajikhar	0 2 0	.....
46	Soap	0 2 0	.....
47	Crackers	1 4 0	.....
48	Gunpowder	1 4 0	.....
49	Kalmi-sors	0 4 0	.....
50	Kerosine oil	0 4 0	.....
51	Chinawares	0 4 0	.....
52	Ochreous clay (Geru)	0 2 0	.....
53	Poppy heads	0 5 0	.....
54	Cocoanuts (Huqqas)	0 4 0	.....
55	Tobacco stems	0 4 0	.....
56	Mooltani earth	0 2 0	.....
57	Khara	0 2 0	.....
58	Kokri of Pila and Gundas ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	
59	Tables, chairs, etc.	0 1 0	0 1 0	Per each.
60	Country carts	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do.
61	Scissors	0 0 3	0 0 3	Do.
62	Percussion caps	1 4 0	Per thousand.

APPENDIX **XXVI**—concl'd.

Statement showing the Serohi State Custom's Tariff.

No.	ARTICLES.	Rate per maund.		REMARKS.
		Import.	Export.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
63	Gun	1 0 0	.....	Per each.
64	Rupree coins, excepting Imperial ones	0 0 3	.....	Do.
65	Flowers of a tree known as <i>Kebaliya</i>	0 2 0	0 2 0	
66	Horns of samber and buffalo ... ..	.....	0 8 0	
67	Behda ... ..	.....	0 3 0	
68	Aleta ... ..	.....	0 3 0	
69	Ambari ... ..	.....	0 2 0	
70	Tamarind... ..	.....	0 4 0	
71	Jat (Jute) ... ..	.....	0 2 0	
72	Palasapari ... ..	.....	0 8 0	Per pair.
73	Pair of wheels ... ..	.....	0 1 0	Per each.
74	Swords	0 1 0	0 1 0	
75	Swords (Talwar)	0 0 3	0 0 3	
76	Katari (Dagger)	0 0 3	0 0 3	
77	Gubti ... ..	.....	0 2 0	
78	Dry mangoe pieces	0 2 0	0 2 0	
79	Bhang ... ..	.....	0 0 3	Per each.
80	Peshqabz... ..	0 0 3	0 0 3	Do.
81	Jambia	0 0 3	0 0 3	

SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY,

Diwan, Serohi State.

